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Comparative measurements of the teeth of:

	H. ingenuum.	H. plicatile.	H. princeps.
Fore and aft diameter	19mm.	20mm.	32mm.
Transverse do	17mm.	24mm.	31mm.

The fossil bones from near Archer, Florida, which have been the subjects of former brief communications (Proc. 1884, 118; 1885, 32; 1886, 11; 1887, 309) consist in greater part of the remains of a species of Rhinoceros, distinguished as *R. proterus*. It was an animal approximating in size the living *R. indicus*, but had comparatively short, robust limbs and was probably hornless. The remains consist of teeth and bones, with fragments of others, mostly isolated, of many individuals. Thus as an indication of the latter the collection contains 28 astragali and nearly a hundred complete metapodials. The bones of the feet are remarkable for their short, robust character. Among the fossils are a few bones and teeth of a second species of Rhinoceros, a little larger than the former and with feet of the same proportions as in the recent Indian Rhinoceros. Of this species the collection contains but a single imperfect astragalus. A pair of metacarpals, the second and fourth, though of less breadth than those of *R. proterus*, approximate double the length. The comparative measurements of the specimens are as follows:

Second metacarpal:	<i>R. longipes.</i>	<i>R. proterus.</i>
Length, in front, at middle . . .	157mm.	92mm.
Breadth of upper extremity . . .	45mm.	50mm.
Breadth of lower articulation . . .	39mm.	40mm.

Fourth metacarpal:		
Length, in front, at middle . . .	144mm.	81mm.
Breadth of upper extremity . . .	40mm.	44mm.
Breadth of lower articulation . . .	35mm.	41mm.

A carpal scaphoid in comparison with one of *R. proterus* presents the following measurements.

Extreme breadth	84mm.	85mm.
Extreme height	60mm.	40mm.

A pair of tusks, lower incisors, much worn, which have been about 8 inches long, are supposed to belong to *R. proterus*. They are strongly curved much compressed fore and aft, and measure 47mm. wide by 33mm. thick at the base of the crown. Another tusk, about a foot long, is supposed to have belonged to the other species of Rhinoceros. It is less curved and more cylindrical than the former, and at the base of the worn crown is 51mm. wide and 45mm. thick.

For the second species the name of RHINOCEROS LONGIPES was proposed.

MAY 27.

The President, Dr. JOSEPH LEIDY, in the chair.

Twenty-eight persons present.

	Fossil.	Recent.
Transverse diameter	16mm.	10mm.
Fore and aft do	11mm.	8mm.

It perhaps pertains to the same species as the fragment of a mandible from Nicaragua, referred to *Hydrochoerus robustus* (Proc. 1886, 275).

Since the description of the latter, I have seen the notice of a species, *H. magnus*, indicated by the ramus of a mandible found in Buenos Ayres, S. A. (Gervais and Ameghino, Mammif. Fossiles de l'Amerique du Sud, Paris, 1880, 45). The size of the former appears to accord with that of the latter species, and they are perhaps the same. The antero-posterior diameter of the first lower molar attributed to *H. robustus* is 25mm. Ameghino gives as the same diameter of the second lower molar of *H. magnus*, 26mm. (Bol. Acad. Nac. Ciencias, Buenos Ayres 1883, 273). In the recent *Capybara*, the fore and aft diameter of the first and second lower molars is nearly the same; so that the measurement of the corresponding teeth in the two fossils would indicate animals of the same size, and it may be suspected, the same species.

The following were elected members:—

Alfred G. Baker, Charles Platt, John Cadwalader, Clement A. Griscom, Charles P. Hayes, James MacAllister, Thomas Miles, John C. Garland, Annesley R. Govett, David Milne and Caleb J. Milne.

The following were ordered to be printed:—